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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		G DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/497,993	02/0	14/2000	Bradley Paul Barber	AGERE3.0-064 8152	
49472 AGERE	7590	03/12/2007		EXAMINER	
LERNER, DAVID et al.				TUGBANG, ANTHONY D	
600 SOUTH . WESTFIELD		VEST		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
WESTITEE	, 115 07000			3729	
		•		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
				03/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
09/497,993	BARBER ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
A. Dexter Tugbang	3729	

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The MAILING DATE of this communication appear	ars on the cover sheet with the	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED 13 February 2007 FAILS TO PLACE THIS	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FO	R ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on this application, applicant must timely file one of the follow places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Nor a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance time periods:	the same day as filing a Notice of ving replies: (1) an amendment, af tice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in	Appeal. To avoid aba fidavit, or other evider compliance with 37 C	nce, which FR 41.31; or (3)
 a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la 	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth		
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 70	b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN TH		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	tension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply orig than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The appropr inally set in the final Offi	iate extension fee ce action; or (2) as
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed AMENDMENTS 	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of th	
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, t (a) They raise new issues that would require further cor 	nsideration and/or search (see NO		ecause
 (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below (c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or 	ter form for appeal by materially re		the issues for
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).	corresponding number of finally rej	ected claims.	
 The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 	·	ompliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). 		timely filed amendme	ent canceling the
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) the how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	☑ will not be entered, or b) ☐ wi vided below or appended.	ll be entered and an e	explanation of
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to:			i i
Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	d sufficient reasons why the affida	vit or other evidence is	necessary and
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary	vercome all rejections under appe	al and/or appellant fai	ls to provide a
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	ntry is below or attach	ned.
 The request for reconsideration has been considered but See Attachment. 	t does NOT place the application in	n condition for allowar	nce because:
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s).		
		A. Dexter Tugbang Primary Examiner Art Unit: 3729	
		AIL UIIIL 3/48	1-1

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 08-06)

Request for Reconsideration

The applicant(s) arguments filed on February 13, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant(s) argue that the prior does not teach "removing...is patterned" (last 4 lines of Claim 1 with similar limitations at the last 4 lines of Claim 13).

The examiner most respectfully disagrees.

In regards to the merits of Fujii et al, what piezoelectric material is involved in signal transmission and what piezoelectric material is not involved in signal transmission is clear to one of ordinary skill in the art. Signal transmission has to do with how the device operates or how current is conducted from the electrodes through the piezoelectric material in the final structure. The final structure of the device of Fujii is shown in Figure 2 (bottom figure). Look at the difference between what piezoelectric material 103 is shown in Figure 2 (second from bottom) and what is shown in the final structure (bottom figure). The piezoelectric material removed (in the sequence of the Figure 2 from top to bottom) cannot possibly be involved in signal transmission (e.g. operation of the device) because it is simply not there. Moreover, the operation of the device, particularly the piezoelectric material between the electrodes (read as the "un-etched regions" of 103) has "lateral propagation" and "energy in lateral modes" because of the deflection of the piezoelectric material that occurs when an electrical current is applied to the piezoelectric material. One of ordinary skill in the art of making piezoelectric devices would understand this based on the definition of piezoelectric device making, which is shown in the Manual of Classification as:

Class 29, Subclass 25.35

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...Miscellaneous process or apparatus for manufacturing a piezoelectric device or piezoelectric crystal, which is not classifiable in a specific class relating to the manufacture of such an article.

(1) Note. A piezoelectric device under this definition is a device which contains a material which exhibits an electrostatic polarization when subjected to mechanical stress or which exhibits a mechanical stress, tending to produce a deflection, when subjected to electric stress, including provision in combination with means to utilize the piezoelectric property of said material. The material may be crystalline or may not be so. The vast majority of piezoelectric substances are crystalline, but a few substances which are not obviously crystalline, such as some barium titanate ceramics and some wax-resin electrets (the electrostatic analogue of the permanent magnet), exhibit piezoelectric properties. Since, in theory, piezoelectricity is attributed to certain types of anisotropy in the material, those piezoelectric materials which are not obviously crystalline may be regarded as having a quasi-crystalline structure and the expression piezoelectric crystal is adopted, for convenience of expression, as being generic to both types of material in the shaped (as distinguished from the bulk) state where the shape (e.g., plate, AT cut) is disclosed as being significant to the piezoelectric property of the material. In summary: Piezoelectric material = material in bulk. Piezoelectric crystal = material shaped for piezo-electricity. Piezoelectric device = piezoelectric material or crystal + utilization means (e.g., electrodes holder).

So based on the operation of the piezoelectric device and an understanding of what function a piezoelectric material has, the deflection (e.g. propagation or energy in lateral modes) is limited by the amount of material present during operation, i.e. signal transmission. In reviewing the piezoelectric material that is present in the final structure (bottom of Fig. 2) and what piezoelectric material is not present in the final structure (2nd from bottom of Fig. 2), the limiting of lateral propagation losses and propagation of energy in the lateral modes (e.g. deflection of the piezoelectric material) is inherently taught by Fujii et al.

Alternatively, EerNisse shows that removal of piezoelectric material limits and controls propagation losses or propagation of energy in lateral modes to achieve at least a resonant frequency. Since both Fujii and EerNisse solve the same problems associated with removing piezoelectric material, the combination of Fujii and EerNisse would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

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Accordingly, the rejections applied the Final Rejection (mailed on November 20, 2006) are maintained.